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Toluca, Mexico; *Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps*, Highlands of Chiapas; *Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis*, valley of the Chiapas River; *Telmatodytes palustris tolucensis*, Toluca Valley.

ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS AND MAMMALS FROM MOUNT SANHEDRIN, CALIFORNIA. By WITMER STONE. (With Field Notes by A. S. Bunnell.) From Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. Oct. 17, 1904, pp. 576-585.

This paper is based on a collection of birds and mammals from Mount Sanhedrin, Mendocino County, taken by Mr. A. S. Bunnell. A short account is given of the physiographical and faunal features of the peak, which attains an elevation of 5000 feet. The mountain is drained by one of the tributaries of Eel River and is covered with Douglas spruce and 'ponderosa' pines. Mr. Bunnell is in error, however, in supposing that the mountain reaches the Hudsonian zone. It is even extremely doubtful if there is any undiluted Canadian, even on the north side. The list of birds includes 88 species, all the land birds being representative Upper Sonoran and Transition forms, but some of them also occurring in Canadian. The list is of especial interest on account of the paucity of records from this general region. We note that Mr. Stone accepts *Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea*, and we hope that he will persuade the Committee on Nomenclature to coincide with his views.

LIST OF BIRDS COLLECTED IN ALASKA BY THE ANDREW J. STONE EXPEDITION OF 1903. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN. From Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. XX, Nov. 4, 1904, pp. 399-406.

Mr. Chapman has given an account of 62 species of birds collected at several localities on the Alaska Peninsula and Kenai Peninsula, from May 19 to October 8, by Mr. M. P. Anderson, a member of the expedition. Twenty water birds are listed and forty-two land birds. *Cyanocitta stelleri borealis* is maintained as a valid race and *Dendroica coronata hooveri* is regarded as untenable.

A BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE BASE OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA. By WILFRED H. OSGOOD. North American Fauna No. 24. Nov. 23, 1904, 86 pp. VII plates.

This report "contains an account of a hasty trip made during the latter part of the summer and fall of 1902 to the base of the Alaska Peninsula. Work was done on both coasts and in part of the interior." The preliminary portion of the paper contains the following subheads: Introduction; General Account (Outline of Route, Iliamna Bay to Lake Clark, Lake Clark to Nushagak, Nushagak to Cold Bay); Life Zones; Previous Work. Then follows a List of Mammals and a List of Birds, the latter comprising pages 51 to 81. Mr. Osgood considers the greater part of the Alaskan Peninsula to belong to the Arctic zone, which is especially characterized by the absence of timber. The Hudsonian zone sends a tongue of timber south of Lake Iliamna. The characteristic animals were found to conform very satisfactorily to this division of the area. A map graphically illustrates the areas occupied by the two zones. One hundred thirty birds are listed, of which seventy are water birds. The notes, in several cases extended, include information on the status of the species in the region under discussion, distribution, critical matter, and observations on the habits. Numerous half-tone illustrations from photographs admirably illustrate the character of the region visited.

THE BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA, ETC. PART III. By ROBERT RIDGWAY. 8 vo, pp. I-XX + 1-801, pl. 1-XIX (= Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 50, Pt. III.)

Volume three of Mr. Ridgway's well-known work appeared during the last days of 1904, and contains accounts of the following families: Motacillidae, Hirundinidae, Ampelidae, Ptilogonatidae, Dulidae, Vireonidae, Laniidae, Corvidae, Paridae, Sittidae, Certhiidae, Troglodytidae, Cinclidae, Chamæidae, Sylviidae. It is thus full of interest to the student of western birds. Among the few changes in nomenclature may be noted the following: *Vireosylva*, and *Lanivireo* are accorded generic rank; *Crates* replaces *Perisoreus* (p. 750); and *Penthestes* becomes the generic name of our common chickadees, *Parus* being restricted to the old world, with *Parus major* as type.

Among the Paridae a number of additions and changes are to be noted. Our plain titmouse of the San Francisco Bay region is described as *Baeolophus inornatus restrictus* and that of the San Diego district as *B. i. murinus*. *Baeolophus wollweberi* is restricted to the highlands of Mexico, and the form from the United States is called *B. w. annexus* (Cassin). *Psaltiriparus minimus saturatus* is described as new (Puget Sound).

Troglodytes aedon aztecus is made a synonym of *T. a. parkmani* and consequently drops out of nomenclature. *Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius* is recognized, as are also *Telmatodytes p. thryophilus*, *Thryomanes b. eremophilus*, *T. b. cerroensis*, *T. b. nesophilus*, *T. b. drymæus*, and *Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus*, *Corvus brachyrhynchus hesperis* and *Cyanocitta s. carbonacea*. *Corvus caurinus* is reduced to a subspecies of *brachyrhynchus*. Our water ouzel becomes *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor* the typical form being found in Mexico and Central America. The California check-list receives an addition by the recording of *Corvus corax clarionensis* from the Santa Barbara Islands.

In the preface we are told that "Part IV, which is about half completed, includes the Turdidae (Thrushes), Mimidae (Mockingbirds), Alaudidae (Larks), Sturnidae (Starlings), Ploceidae (Weaver Birds), Oxyruncidae (Sharp-bills), Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers), Pipridae (Manakins), and Cotingidae (Chatterers). In the three volumes which have been published there have been described about 1250 species and subspecies, or about two-fifths of the total number of North and Middle American birds."—WALTER K. FISHER.